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## MORAL AND RELIGIOUS.

### DEVOTION ON SABBATH MORNING.

The Sabbath is generally acknowledged to be a divine institution; and it is a subject of wonder and sorrow that it is not more sacredly observed. The violations of the Sabbath are numerous, not only by those, who make no pretensions to religion, but what is still more to be lamented, by some, who have taken on them the vows of the Christian. The habit in which some professors of religion indulge, of spending the Sabbath morning in slumber, when they should be engaged in prayer and meditation, is a gross violation of the duties of this sacred day. It is indeed equally criminal for others, but in professors, it presents a lamentable inconsistency. It manifests a want of respect for an institution, which they acknowledge to be divine; and a want of love to God, which they profess, and which would make them "delight in his law day and night."

It requires the utmost efforts of a Christian to keep himself "unspeckled from the world." But if he neglect to improve favorable moments, such as the morning of the Sabbath presents, when all about him is tranquil, how can he expect to "grow in grace and in the knowledge of Christ?" How long will the soil be productive, that is permitted to remain uncultivated? A professor of religion has every thing to fear, when he finds himself languid in the duties of the Sabbath, and especially in the first of the duties of that day—meditation and prayer. If he is not "in the spirit on the Lord's-day," it is highly probable that he will not be on any other day. The duty of spending the Sabbath morning in prayer extends to each man's household, as well as to himself. Let every Christian parent copy the resolution of Joshua; "as for me and my house, we will serve the Lord." I know of no valid objection that can be raised against the practice here recommended, but I am acquainted with several instances where it has been successful.—It will be better for every man to make the trial at least.—*Zion's Advocate.*

### CONTENTMENT.

Forget not, O man, that thy situation on earth is appointed by the wisdom of the Eternal: who knowest thy heart, who seest the vanity of all its wishes, and who often in mercy denieth thy request.

Yet for all reasonable desires, for thy honest endeavours, his benevolence hath established, in the nature of things, a probability of success.

The uneasiness thou feelest, the misfortunes thou bewailest, behold the root from whence they spring, even thine own folly, thine own pride, thine own distempered fancy.

Murmur not therefore at the dispensation of God, but correct thine own heart; neither say within thyself, if I had wealth or power, or leisure, I should be happy; for know, they all of them bring to their several possessors their peculiar inconveniences. The poor man hath not the vexations and anxieties of the rich, he feeleth not the difficulties and perplexities of power, neither knoweth he the wearisomeness of leisure; and therefore it is that he repineth at his own lot. But envy not the appearance of happiness in any man; for thou knowest not his secret griefs.

To be satisfied with a little is the greatest wisdom; and he that increaseth his riches increaseth cares: but a contented mind is a treasure, and trouble findeth it not.

Yet if thou sufferest an allurements of fortune to rob thee of justice, of temperance or charity or modesty, even riches themselves shall not make thee happy.

But hence shalt thou learn, that the cup of felicity, pure and unmixed, is by no means a draught for mortal man.—Virtue is the race which God hath set him to run, and happiness the goal;—which no one can arrive at till he hath finished his course and received the crown in mansions of eternity.

Those beings only are fit for solitude who like nobody, are like nobody, and are liked by nobody.

### THE BEGINNING OF EVIL.

Young men for the most part, are but little aware of the danger which attends the *beginnings of evil*. No one becomes suddenly abandoned and profligate.—There is always a gradual progress. He begins in slight, occasional departures from rectitude, and goes from one degree of guilt to another, till conscience becomes seared, the vicious propensity strong, the habit of indulgence fixed, & the character ruined.

Nothing is more obvious than this connexion between the beginning and the consummation of evil, and yet hardly any thing is more difficult than to convince the young of its reality. In entering upon wrong courses they have not the least expectation or fear of the dread-

ful issue. They mean not to proceed beyond the point of safety, and they have no doubt they can easily effect an escape whenever danger appears; but ere they are aware, they are arrested by the iron grasp of habit, and ruined forever.

Take, for an example, a young man who occasional drinks to excess in the social circle. He does not dream that he is entering upon a course which will probably end in confirmed intemperance. He means no harm. He says of the sin, "Is it not a little one? There can be no danger in this." But soon his hands are made strong, and he becomes a slave of a sordid vice.

Thus it is with all vicious practices. However slight at first, they tend, by a strong and necessary impulse, to the point of utter depravity of principle and ruin of character. There is no safety but in guarding against the first approaches of evil. To step upon forbidden ground is to throw one's self into the power of the destroyer; and if God interpose not to deliver, ruin is inevitable. It was a wise saying among the ancients that the way of vice lies down hill. If you take but a few steps, the motion soon becomes so impetuous and violent, that it is impossible for you to resist it.

## MISCELLANY.

From the Christian Register.  
PARIS.

The city of Paris, which has, at various times, been the scene of the most astonishing events, is at this moment an object of great interest. We have gathered the following account from different sources, though principally from Worcester's Gazetteer.

Paris, the capital of France, and one of the first cities in the world, is situated on the Seine, 112 miles S. E. from Havre de Grace, at which place the river communicates with the sea. It is 225 miles S. E. from London, Lat. 48. 51. Population in 1817—715,895. The deaths in 1820 were upwards of 24,000. More than one third of the people die in the hospitals.

There are in Paris about 1,100 streets besides upwards of 200 alleys, passages and quays—10 public promenades, 28 market places, 16 bridges, 16 gates, 9 prisons, 12 palaces, 2 cathedrals, 41 churches, 3 colleges, 15 hospitals, 80 fountains, 6 public libraries, and 37 places of public instruction.

Paris is the residence of the King and his court, the seat of an archbishop, and the centre of the literature of France. It is built on both banks of the Seine, and on two Islands in the river. The country round is more level, and less diversified with gardens, parks, and country houses than the environs of London, but none of the approaches to London can be compared to the entrance to Paris by the great road from the west, passing through St. Germain. The form of the city is nearly circular and it is surrounded by a great wall, erected in 1787, 17 miles in circuit; but it comprises particularly to the west, several tracts of open ground.

STREETS.—The streets, in general, of Paris are greatly inferior in width and accommodation to those of London.—They are all lighted by reflection lamps, suspended from a great height in the middle of the streets. No street however, in London can be compared to *Boulevard* of Paris. They occupy the space appropriated to the defence of the city in former ages, when its circumference did not exceed 7 miles. This space has been converted into a magnificent street, from 200 to 300 feet wide, and more than 2 miles long. In the middle is a wide road unpaved; on each side of the road, a row of lofty trees, and between each row of trees and the parallel row of magnificent houses of stone, are spacious gravelled walks for foot passengers.

SQUARES AND MONUMENTS.—The squares are generally small, and are surrounded with stately buildings. The finest one is the Place Vendome, of acagonal form, having an open space of only 500 feet long, and 400 broad. The most remarkable of the public monuments, is the column in the Place Vendome, erected by Buonaparte to commemorate his success in Germany, in 1805. It is a great brazen pillar, the materials of which are said to have been obtained by melting the cannon of the vanquished. Its diameter is 12 feet; its height 133; its form an imitation of Trajan's pillar at Rome; the expenses of its erection £60,000.

PALACES.—In palaces and public structures of the first rank, Paris is greatly superior to London. The *Tuilleries*, the royal residence, was begun in the 16th century and finished in the 17th. It extends from North to South, including the pavilion at each end, above 1,000 feet. It is a noble and venerable structure, exhibiting several orders of architecture, and has, when viewed through the sandy avenues, an air of romantic grandeur. The *Louvre* is a very elegant structure and a model of symmetry, of a

square form, 525 feet in length with a large interior court; 400 by 400. It is used as a depot in its magnificent halls for objects of taste and art. The gallery of the *Louvre* is a long range detached from the main building, and extending parallel to the bank of the river, all the way to the *Tuilleries*, a quarter of a mile distant. The palace of the *Luxembourg* is a superb edifice and its gardens are spacious and beautiful. Among the remarkable buildings unconnected with the crown, are the Hotel des Invalides, a very large and elegant structure, the Military School, at one end of the *Champ de Mars*, the Palace of the Legion of Honor, the building of the Institute, the Mint, the granary, and the exchange.—Notre Dame, the metropolitan church, is a large Gothic building; but no church in Paris equals, in size, or magnificence, St. Paul's in London. The Palais Royal has long ceased to be a royal residence. It is a large pile of building, containing in itself a little world and has long been considered one of the principal curiosities of the city. It is not only a grand bazaar, but a centre of amusement, and the general rendezvous of foreigners who visit Paris.

The principal front of the Palais Royal was built by the Duke of Orleans, father of the present Duke. To him we are told, it is indebted for its present ruin, and its present disgrace. Having exhausted his resources by a course of extravagance and profligacy, he, in order to save himself from utter ruin, was driven to the expedient of converting his magnificent palace, the residence of a prince, into an immense bazaar. All the apartments from top to bottom of the extensive range of buildings are let for purposes of business, pleasure or vice. "Every article of luxury, every thing which can contribute to the ornament of the person, to the gratification of the appetite, to the improvement of the intellect, or to the contamination of heart, may be found here."

The Hotel de Ville, which was one of the scenes of the late conflict, is also an object of interest, on account of the extraordinary scenes it has witnessed.—Here Louis XVI. was exhibited to the populace, from one of the windows, when brought back from Versailles.—Robespierre retreated hither after he was outlawed. In front of this building, on the Place de Greve, the public executions still take place; and within the building the celebrated Guillotine is preserved.

The private houses of Paris are built of free stone, and are 5, 6, and sometimes 7 stories high. The river Seine which intersects the city is not half the width of the Thames of London.

LITERARY INSTITUTIONS.—Paris contains various literary and scientific associations, at the head of which is the Institute, a scientific body, exceeding in reputation any other learned society in the world. It is composed of nearly 200 members, divided since 1816, into 4 classes, 1st of physical and mathematical science, 2d of the literature of France and the French language, 3d of history and ancient literature, 4th of the fine arts. The university founded in 1252, named the Sorbonne, was suspended in the fervor of the revolution; but it has long been re-established on a very extensive plan, and is at the head of establishments of education in France.

THE ARTS, &c.—Among the interesting collections those of the *Louvre* hold the first rank. The gallery is of great length on both sides with the finest productions of modern painters, divided into French, Italian, and Flemish schools. The number of pieces is upward of 1,100. Next in interest is the museum of natural history: also the *Jardin des Plantes* extending nearly a half a mile in length, laid out with great taste, and exhibiting groups of plants from almost every region on the globe; also a collection of animals of various latitudes, as lions, elephants, bears, &c. Paris is very rich in libraries which are accessible to all persons without introductions.—The Royal Library one of the largest in Europe, contains 360,000, or according to the *Picture of Paris*, 800,000 printed volumes, 72,000 MS., 5000 volumes of engravings, 30,000 gold medals, 30,000 silver medals, and 40,000 copers medals.

Paris is still more the centre of elegant amusements for France, than London is for England, being the residence during the autumn and winter of all who can afford the gratification of a town life. The expense of living is about 30 per cent. less than in London.

In the time Mr. Peale was exhibiting his beautiful picture of the Court of Death in this city, he sent the Rev. Dr. Osgood a ticket, on which was inscribed, 'Admit the bear to the Court of Death;' the old gentleman never having heard of the picture, was utterly confounded; 'I expected to go before long,' said he—'but I was not prepared for so abrupt a summons.'—*Mass. Journal and Tribune.*

[From the Youth's Companion.]

### THE ZEBU—THE BUFFALO.

In my letter last week, I mentioned the ZEBU. As you never let any thing pass in your reading, without inquiring about it until you understand it, I thought proper to say more about that animal in this letter, and to finish with an account of the BUFFALO.

The Zebu is very much like the cow about its head and face; it has horns, straighter than the cow, and much longer ears;—it has the same number of teeth as the cow; and its hoofs, like hers are divided. But it is very curious to see the large bunch or hump just over his fore legs—it looks as though the animals was extremely deformed. You recollect that the same animals are of different sizes in different countries, just as trees are larger in some places than in others. You know how very large some trees grow in India; and I have read of a place a great ways north of here, where nothing grows more than six inches high. Well, in Persia the Zebu grows much larger than our cows, but in Africa it is not seen larger than a calf. The difference in size is not owing to its being bred in different countries, but to something else. The Zebu is much swifter than a cow; and is better able to bear fatigue, and is more easily made to obey you, than a cow. In Surat, which is on the western side of Hindostan, the Zebu is used to draw carriages and waggons, as horses are in other countries. They trot or gallop like horses, and among the rich are dressed out very gaily, like our horses at a training. They hang a number of bells round their necks, which make a noise like *sleigh bells* in this country.—Some of them have no horns but in most pictures of the Zebu, we shall find they are represented with horns. They are of different colors, but those of a clear white color sell at the highest prices.—They are sometimes used to ride upon with a saddle. The bridle is not passed through the mouth, with a bit: but with a strong cord, passed from one nostril to the other, through the nose.

The BUFFALO is much longer and taller than a large ox. When he grows old, his coarse brown hair falls off in spots, and he looks as though his coat was patched. His horns do not look like a cow's, but, near the head they are large and flat, and turn down behind the eyes, and then turn up like a hook.—He is a dirty animal, and I have read that he covers himself all over with mud, sometimes, so that the flies may not sting him. He is strong enough to take a horse on his horns and toss him in the air. This animal is found in Africa, in India and in Italy. Buffaloes run in herds, to make war on all they meet.—If a person goes into the woods where they are, they run at him and trample on him with their feet, till they kill him. Some times you can escape by climbing up a tree. He is fond of water, and likes to swim. I have heard that he will kill any person who is dressed in red clothes, if he can catch him. If he is taken young, you can tame him; and in Italy, and in some other places Buffaloes are yoked together, and made to work like oxen. Two Buffaloes will do as much work as six oxen. They are not so useful for food as the cow. The flesh is not so good beef; and the milk does not make so good cheese as the cow's. We are then much better provided for, in this country, than the poor negroes who can get no better food than the butter and cheese of the Buffalo.—We should almost starve if we were obliged to make it our food. We have so many good things, that we do not think of being grateful for them. This is not right. I shall finish my letter, with a story about some wild Buffaloes.

Captain Cook was a man, who some years ago made several voyages to different parts of the world, to find what was curious, or new, or interesting. He was a brave man, but at last he was killed on an Island in the Pacific ocean; which I want you to find the name of, by inquiring of your friends. It lies a great many miles west of Mexico. In one of his voyages, he bought at a certain place eight Buffaloes, which were led down to the sea by means of ropes, either passed through the nose or tied round the horns. When these animals were met by the ship's people, who went to take them on board, they became so furious that some tore out the ropes from their noses and others pulled up the small trees to which they were tied and run away. The men could do nothing with them, for these animals you remember are much stronger than horses; and every one who went near them was in danger of being killed, they were so angry and furious. Finding that there was no hope of getting these animals on board, they were going to let them go; when a man came forward and said that he had heard they would let children handle them, without danger; some children were sent for, and told to go to them carefully, to see how

they would behave. All were very much surprised to see the Buffaloes, that were so furious but just before, stand still and let the children come and even take hold of their legs and not hurt them. The men then gave the children some ropes, which they tried round the legs of each Buffalo, so that they could do no mischief. The men threw them down and bound them, so that they could put them into boats, and carry them on board the ship, without any danger.—After these animals had been on board a few days, they became perfectly tame and gentle.

### FIVE MINUTES ADVICE TO A YOUNG TRADESMAN.

Whatever your trade may be, never be ashamed of it or above it.

Do not disdain to keep company with people of your own class: but rather court their acquaintance: the conversations of men of trade bring trade—men first talk together, then deal together.

Without diligence and application no trade can be successfully or honestly carried on.

Never trade beyond your stock, or give or take too long credit. Better slip a bargain now and then, than buy a greater quantity of goods than you can pay for.

Should your affairs go wrong in spite of all care and diligence, break in time. If you can pay ten shillings do not affect to remain whole until you can pay ten pence.

The cruelty of creditors is always in proportion to the dishonesty of debtors.

A well assorted and well chosen collection of goods is preferable to a shop entirely filled with an immense quantity.

The retail tradesman and tradesmen in general must lay in a great stock of patience:—they must conquer their passions, and endeavor to weather the storm of impatience.

Pleasure and diversion when frequent, are generally fatal to young tradesmen, especially those diversions which are deemed innocent, such as horses, dogs and races.

For the first five or six years of business a tradesman ought to consider himself as worth nothing, or as having no money which can be taken out of business and spent in the luxuries of life.

Profusion in expense, living like your neighbors and mimicking the manners of high life, are paths which lead directly to bankruptcy.

In the employment of the holidays, be sure that exercise is your object.—He who rides ten miles, and drinks two bottles of wine, will not find his health greatly improved.

Beware of engaging to be security for any sum which you cannot pay without injuring yourself, business, or credit.

If you marry, let it be one who is not above being the wife of a tradesman.

Trust as little to servants as possible, and this caution may be observed without depriving them of a just and proper degree of confidence.

Idle servants are rarely honest ones. If a servant has taste for dress, rather correct and moderate it, than prohibit it altogether.

Trust nothing to speculation, and avoid all paper money schemes to deceive the public and uphold a false credit.

In general avoid partnerships; at all times avoid them if you are not perfectly acquainted with the temper, disposition, and character of your partner.

If you discover that your partner is a schemer, or gambler in the funds, or otherwise, dissolve partnership directly.

Be firm and determined in your prices; fix a moderate price and never depart from it.

Exposed as you must often be to improper questions, rather positively refuse to answer them than tell such lies as are common on the occasion.

Acquire a neatness and despatch in every thing you do; yet avoid the affected busle, cringing smile, and vulgarity of some tradesmen.

Talk to your customers like a man of sense and business, and not like a mountebank.

Be not very anxious to make a great fortune, nor set your heart upon a country house and retirement.

In a word be strictly honest, assiduously diligent and frugal. Never break your word, or shuffle; but teach your brother tradesmen and the whole world that you are a person in every possible case to be depended upon.

London Handbill.

QUARRELLING.—In most quarrels, there is a fault on both sides. A quarrel may be compared to a spark, which cannot be produced without a flint, as well as a steel. Either of them may hammar on wood forever, but no fire will follow.

When thou art tempted to throw a stone in anger, try if thou canst pick it up without bending thy body; if not, stop thy hand.—*Dillwyn.*



AFFAIRS OF SPAIN.

Advices from Madrid to Aug 16, state that the King of Spain had departed from his capital, but had not actually fled. It was conceived to be his intention to proclaim a Constitutional system of Government, for resistance to it, he well knew, would be vain. Whether the people will repose confidence again in a Monarch, by whom they have been twice betrayed, is doubtful. That a radical change in the Government must speedily take place is certain.

A London paper of the 24th, says—"We know not whether the report of Ferdinand's having fled be well founded or not, but we do know, that yesterday the 23d of Aug. was the day when a general rising was to take place simultaneously throughout that kingdom. We strongly suspect, however, that the Constitutionalists have found themselves sufficiently strong to assert the liberty of their country before the appointed time, and therefore we daily look for the most important intelligence from the Peninsula."

A private letter from Madrid says that the news of the recent events in Paris was received by festive honors by the people; no respect was any longer paid to the police or the government; every where the constitutional emblems were distributed; Proclamations were placarded on the walls of the palace, and the houses of the Ministers were covered with Pasquinades. On the evening of the 8th a quarrel took place between the citizens and the Royal Guard, in front of the of the Minister Calomarde—two of the Royal Guard were slain. The people talk of setting fire to the Convents.

*Dinner to Lafayette in Paris.*—Lafayette is the idol of his country. His popularity is unbounded. On the 15th of Aug. a splendid dinner was given him at Paris, which was attended by the new Ministers, Peers and Deputies, Municipal Authorities at Paris, &c.—*Portland Courier.*

The second toast was given by Gen. Lebau, Senior of the Municipal Commission—"To Gen. Lafayette."

After the acclamations with which this toast was received, Gen. Lafayette rose, and in the midst of the most profound silence he expressed himself in the following terms:

My dear fellow-colleagues, it is with a delicious emotion that I thank you for the manner in which you have received the toast proposed in your name by my honorable and patriotic colleague. When the population of Paris rose spontaneously to repel aggression, and re-conquer its rights, the rights of us all, the imprescriptible rights of the human race, it deigned to remember an old servant of the people in proclaiming me its Chief; in associating my name with its triumphs it has recompensed the vicissitudes of a whole life. This people so great during the combat, has shown itself still greater by its generosity. To day it is, with the deep rooted sentiment of its sovereignty its true interest that it must organize its victory. Already all the patriotic opinions have rallied round a constitutional and popular throne. The acclamations of the capital—the accounts from all the departments, testify a general assent to their choice. There will be a difference of sentiment on many other points—all opinions are free—the press it at hand to enlighten, to warn public men, and all the citizens; but there is an observation which my old experience ought to submit to you.

The nation had conquered in '89; national and social rights had been proclaimed and organized, force could do nothing against us; then arose the fatal system of division and anarchy, the deplorable consequences of which you all know, and have we not since seen agents of that false system, emissaries of Coblenz and of foreign powers, impudently claim their salary? But the exquisite good sense of the actual population will preserve us from the misfortune. You are no longer those generations of ancient regime astonished at learning they had rights and duties, you are children, the pupils of the revolution and your conduct in the great of glory and liberty has just shown the difference.

Surrounded by so many persons, formerly and recently distinguished, who awake in me so many recollections of attachment, of gratitude, and of respect and among whom I am pleased to meet our heroes of the barricades, invited by the magistrates of the capital to this patriotic banquet; I feel that they have intended to the National Guard of Paris a testimony of affection in the person of a chief whose constant sentiment has been that of a respectful submission to the civil authority; but how can I express to all and each the emotions of my heart? I shall confine myself to proposing to you the following toast—"The Glorious Parisian population."

At the words, "the glorious Parisian population," the acclamations of the company burst forth with increased vivacity.—The orchestra played patriotic airs. Gen. Lafayette rising, indicated that the banquet was concluded, and the company again assembled in the saloons. There only one subject offered matter for conversation; the splendor, the rapidity of great events which we have

just witnessed, the heroic courage of the brave men who insured the glorious success; the generous devotedness of the citizens, who placed themselves at the national movement; the solemn acts which have confided the destinies of a country to a King who is the defender of the rights and liberties of all. This was the subject on which every body conversed with a noble pride, and entire confidence, and the unanimity of sentiments which the triumph of the most holy causes ought to inspire.

PARIS, Aug. 15.  
*The New Iron Chest.*—When M. Mole went to the department of Foreign Affairs, to take the place which had been filled for ten days by Marshal Jourdan & General Pelot, a discovery had just been made in certain drawers which were carefully locked, of papers of the greatest importance. Among them are the confidential correspondence between Charles X. and his friend Jules Polignac, the several plans of counter revolution projected against the French people, who have within these few days, so miraculously prevented the execution of them. A list of counter revolutionary agents, members of the first authorities, paid periodical and political writers, the statement of the sums regularly given out of the particular budget to all those agents of crime. We know positively the names of several of these wretches, whom, for the present, we only allude to. The honorable list of the victims destined to death has been seen. It is not very astonishing to learn that all those papers were found accompanied with several symbols of devotion—amulets, scabularies, daggers remarkable for their richness and the fineness of the steel. The acts of St. Bartholomew and Charles IX. were doubtless prepared and settled in the same manner.

*The King's old clothes.*—It is stated that the wardrobe of the late King of England has been sold by public auction, it being the perquisite of the six Pages of the Back Stairs. The amount of property was very great, and it realized £15,000. The Earl of Chesterfield bought a sable pelisse which was a present from the Emperor Alexander, and which had been valued at £600. It was sold for £200. The boots and shoes, of which there were many pairs, brought 5s. a pair;—the cambric and silk handkerchiefs a guinea each. The cellar of snuff was sold for £400.

*Predictions of Jefferson concerning the affairs of Europe.*—The National Gazette has republished the following letter from Thomas Jefferson to John Adams, which will be read at the present time with peculiar interest, and will, as the Gazette remarks, leave on the mind of the reader a lasting impression of the depth of intellect and accuracy of observation which were the characteristics of their illustrious author.—*Daily Courier.*

MONTICELLO, Sept. 4, 1823.

DEAR SIR—Your letter of August 15 was received in due time, and with the welcome of every thing which comes from you. With its opinions on the difficulties of revolutions from despotism to freedom, I very much concur. The generation which commences a revolution, very rarely completes it. Habituated from their infancy to passive submission of body and mind to their Kings and Priests, they are not qualified, when called on, to think and provide for themselves; and their inexperience, their ignorance and bigotry make them instruments often in the hands of the Bonapartes and Iturbides, to defeat their own rights and purposes. This is the present situation of Europe and Spanish America. But it is not desperate. The light which has been shed on mankind by the art of printing, has eminently changed the condition of the world.—As yet, that light has dawned on the middling classes only of the men in Europe. The Kings and the rabble of equal ignorance, have not yet received its rays, but it continues to spread, and while printing is preserved, it can no more recede than the sun return on its course. A first attempt to recover the right of self-government may fail, so may a second, a third, &c. But as a younger and more instructed race comes on, the sentiment become more and more intuitive, and a fourth, a fifth, or some subsequent one of the ever renewed attempts will ultimately succeed.

In France, the first effort was defeated by Robespierre, the second by Bonaparte, the third by Louis XVIII. and his allies; another is yet to come, and all Europe, Russia excepted, has caught the spirit, and all will attain representative government, more or less perfect. This is now well understood to be a necessary check on kings, whom they will probably think it more prudent to change and tame than to exterminate. To obtain this however, rivers of blood must flow, and years of desolation pass over; yet the object is worth rivers of blood and years of desolation.

For what inheritance so valuable can man leave to his posterity? The spirit of the Spaniards, and his deadly and eternal hate to a Frenchman, give me much confidence that he will never submit, but finally defeat this atrocious violation of the laws of God and man, under which he is suffering; and the wisdom and firmness of the Cortes afford reasonable hope

that that nation will settle on in a temperate representative government, with an Executive properly subordinated to that Portugal, Italy, Prussia, Germany, Greece will follow suit. You and I shall look down from another world on these glorious achievements of man, which will add to the joys even of Heaven.

TH. JEFFERSON."

PIRACY AND MURDER.

Mr. Brewer, Supercargo of the brig Mentos, at Boston, has furnished the Mr. Topliff with the following statement:—

Sept. 11, lat. 13 10 N. lon. 45 52 W. at 4 1-2 P. M. saw a vessel ahead standing S. E. At 5, she rounded to 10 miles ahead, hoisted her ensign union down, and lay by until we came up to her. When within two miles of her, she sent her boat with three men (two blacks, one an American, belonging to Baltimore, the other a West Indian, and an Italian,) who stated that the brig was the Orbit, of New-York, Samuel M. Woodbury, late master, 47 days from Axim, coast of Africa, bound to New-York.—The West Indian (who said he was acting mate) brought with him the brig's register, Mediterranean pass, shipping papers, log book, and \$40 to pay for what he could spare, and informed us that Capt. Woodbury died on the 18th Aug. of the coast fever, and that there was no one on board who understood navigation; all they were short of provisions, sails all torn to pieces, nothing on board to repair them with, and the brig very leaky; that her cargo consisted of 100 casks palm oil, 1500 lbs. ivory, and only \$200 in specie, and that they intended to go to St. Thomas with the brig.

We found the following in the log-book kept by the W. Indian. "18th Aug. 1820, between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock, Capt. Woodbury departed this life, after a lingering fever, from the Coast of Africa, having no officer on board after him, so the crew think it fit to make a minute of the time of his departing this world, for which reason they have all signed their names, Thomas Bowen, Wm. Stripe, Thomas Collinet, Joseph Gadet, Joas Antonio Demarias, Joseph Marion Goviel, Jacob Bristol."

At 6 1-2 P. M. we went to abreast of the brig, when the supercargo, 2d mate and one of our crew went on board, (leaving the W. Indian on board the Mentos) to examine the vessel and see what state she was in, and found 13 inches water in her, her sails in very bad order, and nothing to repair them, with 20 days provision on board; offered services to navigate the brig to New-York or to any port in the U. States, which the man acting as master declined accepting, alleging as a reason that the vessel was not fit to go to the United States, and that he intended to go to St. Thomas, and deliver her up to the American Consul. He was asked if he understood navigation and he replied yes; he was then asked what he replied for the St. Thomas, and answered S. W. when the true course was N. W. 1-2 W. This excited some suspicion that all was not right, and one of the crew, Strikes, an Irishman, wished to go in the boat to the Mentos, and on shoving off he was heard on board, but replied he was only going for tobacco. All on board insisted that he should not go, and as it was squally and dark, the boat left for the Mentos, and on arriving on board he voluntarily confessed, as well as Mr. Bowen the horrible fact, that Capt. Woodbury was barbarously murdered on the 18th August, by Joas Antonio Demarias, the now acting master, between the hours of 12 and 1 A. M. while asleep on the starboard hencoop; he was struck on the head three times with the cook's axe, and stabbed two or three times with a knife and then thrown overboard.

Demarias then went forward and called the Captain's watch on deck; all obeyed but Strikes, who was ordered to remain below, but was afterwards ordered on deck, and dragged aft by Demarias, who made him feel of the dents in the hencoop, and informed him he had murdered the Captain, and at the same time ordered him to remain on deck—in case he was found below his brains would be blown out. Immediately after the confession of Strikes and Bowen, the W. Indian and Italian were put in irons, when they also confessed that S. & B's statement was correct.

It getting to be squally and very dark, and having no provisions to spare, nothing we could repair the sails with, and not a sufficient number of men attached to our own vessel to man both, it was thought most prudent to send the mutineers on board their vessel, and keep Strike and Bowen with us, also the brig's papers, log-book, &c. and a number of letters addressed to different merchants in the U. States, and \$40 taken from the West Indian, and proceeded on our course, as it was impossible to bring both brigs in with safety.

At 8 1-2 P. M. put the two mutineers in the boat, and ordered them on board the brig Orbit, without rendering them any assistance, and immediately proceeded on our course, it blowing at the time very fresh from E. N. E.

After the boat left us, Strike took out a small package of gold dust, and handed it to us for safe keeping, it being his

proportion of the gold. He also informed us that he had left on board about 900 Spanish dollars, his share of the silver. Had he given us this information in the first place, we should have endeavored to have got possession of all the silver and gold, but at the time, the brig was from 7 to 9 miles, or out of sight to windward of us, and would have been impossible for us to have got to her during the night, and the Orbit being well armed with two six pounders, muskets, pistols and cutlasses, &c. and we not having any arms, deemed it prudent to let her escape. Strike and Bowen refused to proceed on board the Orbit, saying they would rather be thrown overboard by us as a plot had been laid three days previous to murder them and one other, as soon as they made the land—this was also confirmed by the W. Indian. Both mates had been discharged on the Coast of Africa, and the brig left there without any.

The Orbit was of 199 tons, built at Bath in 1824, as appears by her Register, and belonged to Capt. Woodbury and Messrs. B. Aymar & Co. of New-York.

WOLF HUNT.

Some fifteen or twenty days since a number of wolves made their appearance, at the northwest part of Tamworth and north-east part of Sandwich, in which neighborhood, in ten or fifteen days they killed about 70 sheep. An attempt was made at that time to destroy them, which proved abortive. Early in the evening of the 10th inst. they were discovered by their howling, to be on land owned by Messrs. J. & E. Marston near the centre of Tamworth, in a piece of maple and beach growth—comprising about 50 acres;—near which prior to their retreat to the woods, they had slaughtered about one dozen sheep belonging to the said Marstons. The Marstons immediately gave notice to the neighborhood, in a short time a number of men collected, and placed themselves round the woods—and made numerous fires to intimidate the wolves, at the same time messengers were sent in every direction for assistance; at day light on the following morning we were assured by a most tremendous howl, that the enemy were within the lines. Early in the morning, about two hundred men had collected from Tamworth, and shortly after were reinforced by a detachment from Sandwich, of 70 good men and true under the command of Gen. Johnson D. Quimby. About nine o'clock, A. M. a line was formed round the woods, and sixteen sharp shooters from Tamworth and Sandwich, were selected to explore the same.—They entered, and soon the work of destruction commenced; so eager were the gunners for their prey and so sure their aim, that in one case three balls and several buckshot entered the body of one wolf almost at the same instant—so hot was the war afterwards, that one of the enemy made his escape through the lines, when he was about three rods out a marksman discovered him, levelled his gun and gave him a brace of balls in his posterior, when he succumbed. At two o'clock, P. M. the line on the north east side closed, and marched through the woods to the south west, and brought out four of the enemy, probably all inclosed. The above exploit was performed without the aid of ARDENT.

New Hampshire Patriot,

DAVY CROCKETT OUTDONE.—As a young man was driving a four year old bull along the banks of the Pemigewasset, at New-Hampton, last Monday, the animal turned and attacked him. The man snatched a stake from the fence, and stood manfully upon his defence. The bull pushed violently at him, now receding, then renewing the attack with redoubled fury, endeavoring to dash his adversary to the earth. In a few minutes the battle became so warm that the man beat a retreat and plunged into the river, there three or four feet deep.—The bull followed, but the man reached the opposite shore before him. He had no time to escape, however, before the bull was at his heels. He again retreated, plunging into the stream, but by this time he had become so much exhausted that the animal overtook him in the middle of it. Still the young man fertile in expedients, eluded the attack by constant turning in the water. As the animal could not turn so rapidly as the youth, the latter succeeded in seizing upon his tail—thence he leaped upon his neck, and grappled him by the horns. By main strength he forced his head under water and drowned him.

A young man 20 years of age seize a four year old bull by the horns and drowned him! Exactly so. The moral of the above is this? In time of danger be cool, firm, resolute, and active, and you will generally escape unhurt.

Boston Palladium.

Dr. Channing, in his election sermon says: "In a country called free a majority may become a faction, and a proscribed minority may be insulted, robbed, and oppressed. Under elective governments, a dominant may become as truly an usurper, and as treacherously conspire against the State, as an individual, forces his way by arms to the throne."

Again: "O save me from a country, in which intrigue bears rule; in which hungry sycophants besiege with supplication all the departments of state in which public men bear the brand of victory, and the seat of government is a noisome sink of private licentiousness and political corruption."

It seems to us that these extracts apply with great force to this administration; and that Dr. Channing must have his eye upon our rulers when he wrote above paragraphs. A majority has become a faction, and a proscribed minority is insulted, robbed, and oppressed.—Hungry sycophants do besiege with supplication all the departments of State, and the seat of government is a noisome sink of corruption. *Proof*—the President's letter to the Tennessee Legislature—the letter of Duff Green—the squabbling for office.—*Portland Advertiser.*

The North American Review remarks in the article upon nullification, that if the nullifying doctrine becomes popular, Maine will have a right to raise a yell if loses in the North Eastern Boundary reference. Our Jackson brethren, we dare say, will be nullifying the Union, and Governor Smith will then have an opportunity to display his prowess in the "tent field." But seriously, if the King of the Netherlands should decide contrary to our wishes, why shouldn't we join with the South Carolinians and nullify the reference? We have more right to kick up our heels at such a decision, than the Georgians have to bluster about the Indians, or the South Carolinians about the Tariff. The whole is ridiculous enough.—*Id.*

*Spontaneous Fertility.*—The Nashville Whig says: "The extraordinary heat of the atmosphere in this vicinity of late may be imagined, when we state that it has been sufficient to hatch eggs left exposed and uncovered. An extraordinary occurrence of this kind, at any rate, took place in this town last week.—Some eggs, bought in market were placed in a closet in an open pan, and left without particular notice for five days, when attention was attracted to them by the cries of a young chicken just then emerging from the shell. The motherless animal was taken care of and is still living, strong and active."

*New York Post Office.*—The Journal of Commerce states that a gentleman who had come to N. York, with a determination not to be robbed, went into the crowd on Tuesday morning at the opening of the Post Office; and, to guard against all possible harm, kept his hand fast clenched upon his coat pocket, in which was a pocket book containing sixteen hundred dollars. But he had the laugh upon himself, when coming out of the crowd his wallet, containing some ten or fifteen dollars, was gone from the pocket of his pantaloons.

CENSUS IN MAINE.

	1820.	1830.	gain.
Mercer,	743	1166	426
Bloomfield,	889	1061	272
Norridgewock,	1454	1652	198
Starks,	1043	1296	253
East Pond,	144	308	164
Fairfield,	1609	1988	379
Palmyra,	336	902	566
St. Albans,	391	818	428
Corinna,	411	1080	669
Monson,	73	411	339
Abbot,	44	405	361
Parkman,	255	800	545
Ripley,	325	641	316
Moscow,	286	411	125
Saco,	2532	3218	686
Biddeford,	1738	1995	257
Portland,	8581	12542	3961
Brunswick,	2954	3541	587
Freeport,	2177	2622	445
Augusta,	2454	3972	1517
China,	1756	2225	469
Pittston,	1337	1800	463
Albion,	1204	1394	190
Thomaston,	2651	4215	1564
Waldoborough,	2244	3113	869
Jefferson,	1577	2074	497
Eastport,	1937	2438	501
Baileysville,	74	189	115
Baring,	61	159	98
Calais,	418	1665	1247
Charlote,	211	557	346
Dennysville,	557	856	299
Robbinston,	424	615	191
Bangor,	1221	2864	1643
Dover,	215	1044	829
Sangerville,	310	776	466
Foxcroft,	211	686	475
Guilford,	325	655	330
Charlestown,	344	865	521
Dexter,	461	885	424
Brewer,	734	1075	341
Essex,	583	1402	819
Islesboro,	130	673	543
Waldo,	245	541	296
Monroe,	639	1079	440
Jackson,	375	484	109

Why is the letter N like a little pig? Because it makes a sty Nasty.



The Observer.

NORWAY, TUESDAY, OCT. 12.

DISSOLUTION OF CO-PARTNERSHIP.

THE Co-partnership heretofore existing under the firm of

GOODNOW & PHELPS,

is this day by mutual consent dissolved. WILLIAM E. GOODNOW. WILLIAM P. PHELPS.

All debts due to the above firm, from April 13, 1829, to this date, are to be paid to the subscriber, to whom all creditors are to present their accounts. W. P. PHELPS.

Observer Office, Norway, Oct. 4, 1830. The Oxford Observer will hereafter be published by W. E. Goodnow, who has become the proprietor.

TO THE PUBLIC.

By the above notice our patrons will perceive that the OXFORD OBSERVER has become the property of the subscriber, and that he is now the sole proprietor. By this arrangement no change in the course of the paper will take place. Those principles which are essentially the principles of the people will continue to be, as they ever have been, the basis on which the paper must stand or fall.

The subscriber would tender his thanks to the friends of the establishment for the liberal patronage heretofore extended to it, and respectfully solicits further favors. Without setting up any claim on the score of superior merit, he can only promise that no well intentioned effort shall be wanting to make the paper useful and interesting.

W. E. GOODNOW.

The subscriber having disposed of his interest in the Observer, closes his labors with this number. Having had the management of the editorial department for the past year, he resigns this trust into other, and doubtless more capable hands, trusting that the columns of the paper will be enriched with talents superior to his own. In disposing of his interest in the paper, the subscriber tenders to his numerous patrons and friends his sincere acknowledgments for the liberality which they have manifested to him by patronizing him. In the mean time he hopes they will continue to extend their patronage to its future proprietor and editor. In relinquishing my interest in the Observer I must acknowledge that in retiring I feel convinced that I have followed a plain and undeviating course, in the support of republican principles, with the public good in view, and have not been dictated by the designing. I have opposed the Administration of Gen. Jackson not because I wished to keep up party excitement, but because I believed it to be a corrupt one, and that he has shown from the time he first came into power, to the present, a manifest determination to punish all who were not his friends, and whose political opinions did not chime with his own, and that he has acted in direct opposition to all former precedents in the history of our country, and the course which he himself pointed out to Mr. Monroe. The manner in which he has disposed of public offices calls loudly for an investigation, and every editor of a public journal should exert his whole and undivided influence to put down such an administration.—Although the State press has been successful in this State the present year, the friends of republicanism should not despair. No! so long as Maine can raise thirty thousand voters who are opposed to Jackson republicanism, there is no need of fear. Maine will not long remain alone. There is great need for the friends of republicanism to be awake to the interests of their country. They cannot submit to the dictation of President Jackson and those who hold offices under him.

The Observer will still continue to advocate and maintain the cause which it has heretofore. And taking into consideration that the public will be gainers instead of losers, I shall feel satisfied in giving room for others to carry on the great work of political redemption, for there is need that something should be done to undeceive those who have been led astray by the minions of Jacksonism. And trusting to the abilities of the more experienced, I cheerfully withdraw and resign my trust to others.

W. P. PHELPS.

The West India Ports are at last opened. Mr. McLane has succeeded in soliciting the British Government to open their ports to our commerce, on the same

terms that they were by the act of the British Parliament in 1825. A letter has been received at New-York, by the Packet ship Napoleon, from Liverpool, from Francis B. Ogden, Esq. U. States Consul at the port of Liverpool, to Samuel Swartwout, Esq. Collector of the port of New-York, which gives the intelligence that the West India ports are opened, which is as follows:

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 25th, 1830.

"I have the great satisfaction to inform you that our negotiations with this country have terminated in the most favorable manner. Mr. McLane arrived here the evening before the last, and forwards his despatches by the Napoleon this morning. He informs me that the British Government consents to restore to us the direct intercourse with the West Indies upon the terms of the act of July, 1825. The Proclamation of the President, under the late act of Congress, will be the first step. Immediately thereafter, Great Britain will revoke her order in council of July, 1827, abolishing the discriminating duties on American vessels in her colonial ports, and extend to them the advantages of the act of Parliament of 5th July, 1825."

FRUITFUL VINE.—One Bean planted last spring, in the garden of Mr. Wm. Beal of this village, produced 136 pods and upwards of 500 beans.

Also, one Squash seed planted in the garden of Mr. Elijah Jordan of this town, produced 64 squashes.

NEW ROAD TO QUEBEC.—The Quebec Gazette gives the following notice of the completion of this important road, leading directly from the Kennebec river to Quebec.

The Kennebec Road.—Two travellers from Maine, who came through this road in a carriage, report the road to be in such excellent order, that, with the exception of about seven miles they might have driven at the rate of nine or ten miles an hour. By this communication a new and direct approach to Quebec is opened to the inhabitants of Maine of which there is little doubt they will speedily avail themselves, and the beneficial effects of it will be felt in our markets.

Albany Charter Election.—We have the pleasure of announcing the fact, that the triumph of the people in Albany, on Tuesday, was most complete. The Regency troops were totally defeated in the 1st, 3d and 5th wards, and only carried half of their ticket in the 4th. In the 2d ward the Van Buren party succeeded by only a majority of about a dozen. The people's party, in other words the Clay party, thus have a majority of eight in the City Council. "The city is revolutionized," says the Commercial Advertiser, "in a shorter time than was Paris, and with no bloodshed."

UNHAPPY EVENT.—A Coroner's Inquest was held to-day (Thursday) on the body of one of our fellow citizens, Mr. William Southerland, of Capitol Hill, who was shot dead last night, between 9 and 10 o'clock, within a short distance of his own house, by one of his neighbors, William Berry. After an investigation that continued for six hours, in the course of which time nearly 20 witnesses were examined, the Jury returned a verdict of wilful murder, against the perpetrator of the deed, who is now in custody.—Washington Telegraph.

It is a singular fact that the present "King of the French" was once a suitor to an American Lady, and notwithstanding his Royal lineage was compelled to place his proposals upon the file of "Rejected Addresses." The lady who might now have been Queen of France, has since become the wife of a British Duke. She has one sister who is a Marchioness, and another who has been the wife of an Ex-King. What a commentary upon the Republicanism of our female patriots!

New Bedford Mercury.

A rattle-snake escaped from a cage at an exhibition room in Market-street.—A young man hastily seized it, and was immediately bitten in the arm. He grasped the snake again, and threw him into the cage, without receiving further injury, exclaiming as he did so—"It's all over with me, I suppose; and as nothing else can happen, I may as well secure him." His arm was bandaged, and the flesh round the wound cut out without delay. No alarming symptoms having appeared it was supposed that the usual effects of such wounds would be averted.—Philadelphia Chronicle.

Two young citizens of the United States, says the Paris National, who on the first day of the glorious resistance of the Parisian youth, took up arms to pay their debt to the sacred cause of Liberty, perished victims of their enthusiasm. Honor to their memory!

Several persons have this week been convicted for robbing an orchard in Bridge-street, Salem, and have been fined ten dollars for their offence.

MANMOTH APPLES.—A friend of ours has presented us with a dozen Apples, from his garden in Bedford, the largest of which measures fourteen inches in circumference, and the smallest nearly eleven inches. The fruit is from four different trees. That from which the largest apple was taken, is supposed to contain twenty bushels, of the same species, which, upon an average, it is estimated will measure from 11 to 12 inches each. The tree, which has borne fruit for about ten years, is from 12 to 15 feet in height, and occupies a circumference of nearly seventy-five feet. So heavily laden are its branches, that many of them rest upon the ground.

Boston Palladium.

MANMOTH TURNIP.—A common English round turnip, raised in Durham, was brought to this market a few days since, which measured thirty-eight inches in circumference, and weighed twelve and a half pounds.—Portland Courier.

In Halifax, Vt. a single potatoe, planted last spring in one hill, produced half a bushel of potatoes and 70 pounds of vines.

The Boston Courier publishes a letter from Dr. Niles, formerly of Boston, dated Paris, July 31. He says, "On Wednesday morning, St. Pelagi, the debtor's prison, was opened; among the liberated is Mr. SWAN, an American citizen, who has occupied the same room twenty-two years and one day. What ideas and sentiments must have filled his head and heart, to have been let out amidst the din and carnage of civil war, the sound of the tocsin and the roar of cannon?"

MOLASSES DUTY.—The law reducing the duty on Molasses from 10 to 5 cents per gallon, and allowing a drawback of 4 cents per gallon on the exportation of rum distilled from imported Molasses, went into operation 1st of October. A large number of vessels that have been cruising off this port for some time have come in since the 1st, and have thus saved their tribute to Uncle Sam. The price of molasses will probably not be varied.—Portland Advertiser.

FRENCH CLAIMS.—The New York collector, Major Swartwout, has received a letter from Mr. Ogden, American Consul at Liverpool, in which it is stated that there is a strong probability that the new French government will speedily come to an amicable settlement of the Claims of the American Merchants for the spoliation of the Imperial government upon our commerce.

COTTON.—The gale, in Rhode Island, in the year ending Sept. 30, 1830, by manufacturing cotton, was \$4,750,000. A very small part of this, however, is profit to the proprietors of manufacturing establishments—most of it goes to the operatives and their families, to machinists, and to the merchants for dyestuffs, hardware, commissions, &c.

BOWDOIN COLLEGE.—We understand that this important seminary commences its present collegiate year with very encouraging prospects. It has received an accession of forty-four students. The better this College is known, the more highly, we are persuaded, will it be appreciated.—Mirror.

"Fifty Cents and found."—It was "competition day" at Hartford yesterday. The two boats arrived this morning with the following numbers on board—"fifty cents and found"—Macedonough 550; Victory 600.—N. Y. paper.

Wm. Lee, King of the Gipsies, died recently in England, aged 150 years. Madame Genlis has died in France, at the age of 90. She was governess to Charles X. and to Louis Philip I.

It is said about \$2000 have been subscribed in Boston for the relief of the Gloucester sufferers.

DIED.

In this town, on Thursday the 30th ult. Widow Sarah Churchill, aged 54.

In Livermore, on the 14th ult. Mrs. Eliza, wife of Lucius Hutton, Esq. aged 31 years.

WANTED.

IMMEDIATELY at this Office, two active Boys from 15 to 18 years of age as Apprentices to the Printing Business. To those who can come well recommended good encouragement will be given. Oct. 11.

WANTED.

BY the subscriber a smart active Girl, as an Apprentice to the MILLINERY & MANTU-MAKING Business. H. W. GOODNOW. Norway Village, Oct. 12.

POCKET BOOK LOST.

BY the subscriber on the 25th of August, between Poland Corner and Norway Village, a red morocco POCKET BOOK, containing one note of fifty dollars against William Young, given to Otis Swift, about the 20th of January 1829; and one against Henry Dolley of seven dollars, given in August 1826; and also, sundry other papers of little value to any one except the owner. Any person who may have found said Pocket Book &c. or who will give information so that they may be obtained shall be suitably rewarded. I hereby forbid all persons from using the above notes as the payment of them is strict. JOSEPH DOLLEY, Jr. Norway, Sept. 18, 1830. 3w 14

NEW STOCK.

AN EXTENSIVE SUPPLY OF CROCKERY, GLASS, CHINA, HARD WARE, & CUTLERY—COMPRISING an assortment of Locks, Latches, Screws, BRASS FIRE SETTS, Tea Trays, Britannia Tea and Coffee Pots, Knives and Forks. HOLLOW WARE, Steam Stove, Thread, Lasts, NAILS, Shovels, Carpenters' Tools.

STOVES.

together with every description of C. C. enamelled and edged Crockery; B. P. dining and Tea Sets; Platters, Cut and Pressed GLASS; Wines, Decanters, Dishes, &c.: elegant patterns of gold and edge, and printed China, Assorted CRATTS, &c. Just opened and for sale wholesale and retail at great bargains, by GEORGE ROPES, Middle-Street, Portland.

CASH and a high price given for BRISTLES. Oct. 12, 1830. 17 8w

Pocket Book Lost.

ON the twentieth day of August last, either in Bethel, or on the road from Bethel to Waterford, a Red Morocco Pocket Book, containing the following described notes, payable to the subscriber, viz: one note of nineteen dollars and twelve cents, dated Oct. 8, 1829, payable in one year from date signed by William Russell; also one note of the same description signed by William Russell, Jun; also one note of \$10.37 dated August 4, 1829, payable in ten months from date, signed by Uriah Dresser; also two notes signed by Jeremy Eastman, Jr. one of them for neat stock about \$16.00, the other about four dollars, both dated either in July or August 1829; also one note signed by Moses Hutchins, Jun. of about \$32.00, payable in the present month, to Thomas Watson, with endorsements of about two thirds the amount;—whoever will return said Pocket Book and Notes, or give information so that I can obtain them shall be suitably rewarded; and all persons are hereby cautioned against purchasing said notes, as they would avoid loss and trouble. JOHN BROWN. Lovell, Sept. 25, 1830. 17 4w

Polishing Powder.

FOR cleaning Silver, Britannia, Blocktin, Brass and all kinds of metal ware, a very superior article neatly put up in papers price only 10 cents each, and warranted equal to the recommendation. Also a few superior hair Sieves, cheap. Likewise, a few sets China Ware, Decanters, Glass Lamps, Preserve Dishes, Glass Plates, Wines, Pitchers, &c., all of which will be sold cheap if applied for soon.

Just received at the Oxford Bookstore the American Quarterly Review for September—the North American Review for October. The Annals of Education and the Universalist Register for September. Also, the Vestal, or a tale of Pompeii; Authorship, or a tale of New-England over sea; Essays on Peace and War; Fanshawe, a tale; Friend of Health; Natural Theology, by Doct. Nichols; Conversations on animal economy, with a great variety of new Books. ASA BARTON, Agent. Oct. 12. 3w 17

HENRY GODDARD & CO.

HAVE removed to one of the New Stores on the opposite side, a few doors west of their former Stand, where they have received, in addition to their former Stock, large quantities of

BIRMINGHAM AND SHEFFIELD HAND WARE, SHELF AND HEAVY GOODS, including a variety of Tin'd, Japan'd and Plated

Saddlery;

and will receive by the first arrival from Liverpool, a complete assortment of

CUTLERY.

They have also received numerous articles of this Country's Manufacture, such as Mill, Crosscut and Tenon SAWS; Steel blade and Ames' SHOVELS; Harness, Skirting and Bridle LEATHER; Girth Web; Cut Nails; Tacks; Brads; Hollow WARE; Glass; Brass FIRE SETTS; Bellows; Brushes; Joiner's Moulding Tools and Bench PLANES; Molasses Gates; Shaving Soap; Bed Cord; Sand Paper; Soap Stone Furnaces; Cotton, Wool and Cattle Cards; Training GUNS; Fowling Guns; Pistols and Percussion Caps; Looking Glasses; Brass hanging Lamps; Brass and Jap'd Lamps; Whips and Whip Thongs; Augers; Ship Scrapers; Binnacle Lamps; Ship and Deck Lanterns; and a good assortment of PAINTS.

The whole embracing almost every description, and a greater variety of goods than are usually found in a Hard Ware Stock, and will be sold at such rates as will give customers no trouble from the prices of others, here or in Boston. Portland, Sept. 14, 1830. 6w 15

STATE OF MAINE.

OXFORD.....SS. Court of Sessions, June Term, A. D. 1830. APPLICATION having been made to the Court here to take into consideration the subject of the rates of toll or ferrage, as now established, at the several licensed Ferries in said County of Oxford, and to make such alterations as may be equitable between the public and the owners of the Ferries; it is therefore ordered, that the subject be postponed to the next term of this Court to be holden at Paris in and for said County on the last Tuesday in October next, when a hearing will be had and that notice of the same be published in the Jeffersonian and Observer that all persons interested may be present if they see fit. Attest, R. K. GOODENOW, CLERK. 3w 16

Cloth Dressing.

THE subscriber respectfully gives notice to the Inhabitants of Norway and vicinity, that he has erected and put in operation, at the centre of this town, a CLOTHING MILL, and will dress all cloth committed to him, according to his best abilities. JOHN MARCH. Norway, Sept. 20, 1830. 14 3w

Book and Job Printing

NEATLY EXECUTED AT THIS OFFICE.

Public Attention!

IS most respectfully solicited, by the subscriber, to an

INVALUABLE PREPARATION, the merits of which have been tested by TIME, and are sustained by undoubted testimony.

DR. RELFE'S

BOTANICAL DROPS!

are every year increasing their long established reputation. They have outlived many rival preparations, and are continually gaining upon public confidence. The Botanical Drops have been successively administered for many years, as a thorough remedy for that well known and prevalent class of inveterate diseases, which originate from a vitiated habit of body, or an hereditary predisposition in the patient, and generally appear under the various and distressing shapes of Scrofula, Salt Rheum, Leprosy, St. Anthony's Fire, Fever Sores, White Swellings, Scurvy, Foul and Obsolete Ulcers, Sore Legs and Eyes, Scald Head, &c. &c. &c. &c.

In the last mentioned condition of the system, the Botanical Drops will be found to eradicate the lurking poison, where Mercury has totally failed, and thus prevent the parent from entailing the seeds of an hereditary disease on his offspring. DR. RELFE'S BOTANICAL DROPS are successfully used in cases of violent eruptions after the Meazles—red blotches—pimples on the face—feverish eruptions on the skin—and other diseases of the external surface, and are one of the best Spring and Autumnal physics known, to free the system from humors.

A physician of eminence who had witnessed the efficacy of this article, had the candor recently to acknowledge to the Proprietor, that he considered it the best medicine known, for the complaints for which it is intended, and that it ought deservedly to stand at the head of the whole class of such remedies. Price \$1 a bottle, or 6 bottles for \$5.

WHITE TEETH! AND HEALTHY GUMS!

THOSE who would retain, or restore these desirable personal advantages, are assured that no composition can be obtained superior to the

BRITISH ANTISEPTIC DENTIFRICE.

This is an elegant and pleasant preparation in every respect, and has for many years past, given universal satisfaction wherever it has been used.

The Antiseptic Dentifrice is exempt from acid and other deleterious ingredients, which too frequently enter the composition of tooth powders in common use, and it whitens the enamel of the teeth without doing it the least injury. The regular use of this admired powder by purifying the mouth and prevents the accumulation of Tartar, operates as the best preventative of the TOOTH ACHE. The Dentifrice removes discolorations, and restores the beautiful native whiteness of the enamel. And its application braces and strengthens the Gums, it secures to them their healthy and florid hue, and by removing all offensive foreign accumulations from the teeth, preserves the natural sweetness of the breath.—Price 50 cents.

\* \* \* None genuine unless signed on the outside printed wrapper by the sole Proprietor, T. KIDDER, immediate successor to the late Dr. W. T. Conway. For sale with all the other "Conway Medicine," at his Counting Room, No. 99, next door to J. Kidder's Drug Store, corner of Court and Hanover streets, near concert Hall, Boston; and by his special appointment, by ASA BARTON, who has for sale a general assortment of Drugs and Medicines. Large discount to those who buy to sell again. Norway Village, Aug. 31 9

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in the Post Office in Norway, October 1, 1830.

ASA Barton, 13—Samuel Cobb—Benjamin A. Filer—James Merrill—Asa Noyes—Sarah Rust—Irene Stevens—William Webster—Miss Mary Wheelock.

for WM. REED, P. M.

by INCREASE ROBINSON, A.

AN APPRENTICE WANTED.

WANTED immediately by the subscriber, a Boy about 16 or 17 years of age as an apprentice to the BLACKSMITHING BUSINESS.—One of steady habits will meet with good encouragement by applying to PHINEAS MORSE. South Paris, Oct. 1, 1830. 3w 16

ALVAN DINSMORE,

INFORMS the public that he intends to open a School at Buckfield Academy for the purpose of instructing young Ladies and Gentlemen, in those branches of education usually taught in our Academy. Said School will commence by the middle of September next. Tuition—25 cents per week, or \$2.50 per quarter. Poland, Aug. 24, 1830. 3w 11

PROVIDENCE FACTORY

YARN.

SHIRTINGS, SHIRTINGS, GINGHAMS, BEDTICKING, STRIPES, Threads, Knitting Cottons, &c. &c. together with a large assortment of Leather and Morocco

SHOES.

warranted good.

ALSO—Men's and Boy's CAPS, Traveling TRUNKS, PAPER HANGINGS, &c. &c. sold wholesale and retail, by HENRY BAILEY, Exchange-Street, No. 3, Dering's Buildings, PORTLAND.



POETRY.

TO MY MOTHER, ON PARTING.

WRITTEN AT THE AGE OF FOURTEEN.  
 O! what a world of parting this!  
 Transient and fleeting is its bliss;  
 When friends of kindred mind e'er meet  
 They know the pleasure's short, though sweet.  
 And we, my kindest, best of friends  
 Have lately felt how soon it ends:  
 To-day will witness joy of heart,  
 To-morrow sees that joy depart.  
 'Tis thus, 'tis thus,—through all the way  
 Earth has no hope which long can stay,—  
 From infancy to hoary age  
 Life is an ever-varying page.

The baby sees the toys he loved  
 Soon from his little grasp removed:  
 The school-boy from his home must part,  
 And often feel an aching heart.

And as we grow in years we find  
 Meeting and parting intertwined:  
 The lesson of this changeable scene,  
 Appears man's heart from earth to wean.

But there's another world above,  
 A world of boundless perfect love,  
 Where grief and parting ne'er come,—  
 The Christian's rest, the Christian's home.

SOPHIA.

THE COURSE OF CULTURE.

Written by T. G. Fessenden, Esq. and sung  
 at Boston at the anniversary dinner of the  
 Massachusetts Horticultural Society, on the  
 10th [Sept.] inst.

Survey the world, through every zone.  
 From Lima to Japan,  
 In lineaments of light 'tis shown  
 That culture makes the man.

By manual culture one attains  
 What industry may claim,  
 Another's mental toil and pains  
 Attenuate his fame.

Some plough and plant the teeming soil,  
 Some cultivate the arts;  
 And some devote a life of toil  
 To tilling heads and hearts.

Some train the adolescent mind,  
 While buds of promise blow,  
 And see each nascent twig inclined  
 The way the tree should grow.

The First man, and the First of men,  
 Were Tillers of the soil;  
 And that was Mercy's mandate then,  
 Which destined men to toil.

Indulgence precludes fell attacks  
 Of merciless disease,  
 And Sloth extends on fiery racks  
 Her listless devotees.

Hail Horticulture! Heaven ordained,  
 Of every art the source,  
 Which man has polished, life sustained,  
 Since Time commenced his course.

Where waves thy wonder-working wand  
 What splendid scenes disclose!  
 The blasted heath, the arid strand,  
 Out bloom the gorgeous rose!

Even in the Seraph Sex is thy  
 Munificence desecrated;  
 And Milton says in lady's eye  
 Is Heaven identified.

A seedling, sprung from Adam's side,  
 A most celestial shoot!  
 Became of Paradise the pride,  
 And bore a world of fruit.

The Lily, Rose, Carnation, blent  
 By Flora's magic power,  
 And Tulip, feebly represent  
 So elegant a flower.

Then surely, Bachelors, ye ought,  
 In season to transfer  
 Some sprig of this sweet "Touch-me-not,"  
 To grace you own parterre;

And every Gardener should be proud,  
 With tenderness and skill,  
 If haply he may be allowed  
 This precious plant to till.

All that man has, had, hopes, can have,  
 Passed, promised, or possessed,  
 Are fruits which Culture gives or gave  
 At Industry's behest.

READING MECHANICS.

Why are our mechanics in general so  
 afraid of a book? Why is it that those  
 who can scarcely make a movement in  
 their respective arts but they put in practice  
 some of the fundamental principles of  
 mechanical philosophy should be so  
 stubborn in keeping themselves ignorant  
 of those principles; and not only themselves,  
 but others? Why should not a  
 carpenter be a philosopher and a learned  
 man? Would it injure him in the  
 least, if he should become an adept in  
 any of the natural sciences? Would it  
 render him less skilled in shingling a  
 hovel or planning a church.

The principal objection that has been  
 urged against giving mechanics &c. an  
 insight into the sciences, and one that  
 has been brought forward even in the  
 councils of the state, is, "that it will  
 make gentlemen of them." Now there is  
 no word in the English language more  
 absurd, or more vaguely used, than this  
 same word *gentleman*. If by it is meant  
 that non-descript biped, which we some-  
 times see on the end of a cigar, wagging  
 his tea colored beaver, cracking his  
 whip, and abusing the wait-a-r of a  
 country tavern, heaven forbid all learn-

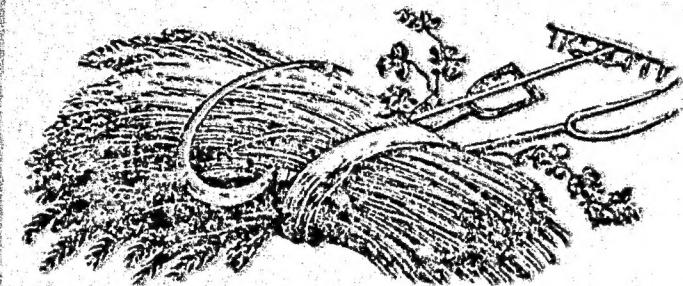
ing. But if by a gentleman is meant  
 that man of well informed and noble  
 mind, who understands his business and  
 minds it; who is aware that he has a  
 country and honors it; who pays to others  
 and himself, that respect which he  
 ought, and "who does as he would be  
 done by"—then by all means give him  
 learning.—*Mechanic's Journal*.

REMINISCENCE.—In the last Palladium,  
 we mentioned that 18 wild horses  
 had been brought to Halifax from the  
 Isle of Sable, where about 300 still re-  
 mained.

Sometime before the American Rev-  
 olution, Mr. Hancock, a very eminent  
 merchant of Boston, (and uncle to the  
 patriot Governor of that name) knowing  
 that many vessels were wrecked at the  
 Isle of Sable, then an uninhabited is-  
 land, and that there was little or no food  
 on the spot for human beings, sent a  
 schooner, under Capt. Atkins, with a  
 number of horses, cows, sheep, &c.  
 which were duly landed there. Some  
 inhuman persons, however, soon after-  
 wards carried off all the animals except  
 the horses, a few of which have besides  
 been taken away at intervals—those  
 which remain are a portion of the natu-  
 ral increase.

A few years since Mr. Chadwell, of  
 Boston, who was on board a vessel  
 which was wrecked at this dreary place,  
 and remained through the whole of an  
 inclement winter, made such represen-  
 tations to Gov. Wentworth of Nova Sco-  
 tia, as induced him to recommend to the  
 Legislature the making of a permanent  
 establishment at the Island, compensat-  
 ing a person as a constant resident, and  
 keeping him supplied with a good stock  
 of provisions, clothing, &c. The Legis-  
 lature cheerfully conformed to the phi-  
 lanthropic suggestions—a house and other  
 buildings were erected—and arrange-  
 ments made which continue to this day.  
 Much suffering has been prevented, and  
 many lives saved.—*Boston Pall*.

AGRICULTURE—UTILITY.



From the New-England Farmer.

SWINE should not be kept in close and  
 filthy pens. Although they are suppos-  
 ed to be naturally filthy animals, they  
 thrive better and enjoy better health  
 when allowed clean and airy lodgings.  
 The late Judge Peters of Pennsylvania,  
 in an article entitled "Notices to Young  
 Farmers," observed that "There is no  
 greater mistake than that of gorging  
 swine, when first penned for fattening.  
 They should, on the contrary, be mode-  
 rately and frequently fed; so that they  
 be kept full, but do not loathe or reject  
 their food, and in the end contract fevers  
 and dangerous maladies, originating in a  
 hot and corrupted mass of blood. In  
 airy and roomy, yet moderately warm  
 pens, paved or boarded, and often clean-  
 sed, they are healthy and thriving. They  
 show a disposition to be cleanly, how-  
 ever otherwise it is supposed. No animal  
 will thrive unless it be kept clean."

The same writer asserts that fating  
 hogs should always be supplied with dry  
 rotten wood, which should be kept in  
 their pen for the animals to eat as their  
 appetite or instinct may direct. It has  
 been supposed likewise that swine thrive  
 better when they can obtain fresh earth,  
 which they are often observed to swal-  
 low with greediness. Charcoal, it is said  
 by some, will answer as good if not a  
 more valuable purpose; and that if swine  
 can obtain charcoal, they will not only  
 greedily devour a portion of that sub-  
 stance, but will be but little inclined to  
 rooting, and remain much more quiet in  
 their pens than under ordinary treat-  
 ment.

The modes in which swine are fatten-  
 ed in some of the western parts of the  
 State of New-York, are stated to be  
 these. "About the first of September,  
 begin with boiled potatoes and pump-  
 kins, mashed together with a little In-  
 dian meal, ground oats and peas, or other  
 grain, stirred into the mixture after it  
 cools. From two to four weeks before  
 killing time, the food should be dry In-  
 dian corn and clean cold water. Mr.  
 Yonghaus fattens his hogs in a large yard  
 or field, with a shelter in it to which  
 they may retire to sleep. But Elder  
 Turner says hogs should never know  
 what liberty is; but should be kept close  
 all their lives, and as inactive as possi-  
 ble. That with this method double the  
 quantity of pork can be produced with  
 the same expense of food." [Memoirs of  
 the New-York Board of Agriculture.]

Rubbing and currying the sides of  
 hogs while fattening, is said to be of  
 great advantage to them. It is not only  
 very gratifying to the animals, but con-  
 ductive to their health.—It will be well,  
 likewise, in every sty to place a strong  
 post for them to rub against. During  
 the time of fattening they should have a  
 plenty of litter, which will be of double  
 advantage, providing for their comfort,  
 and increasing the quantity of manure.  
 There is a great advantage in boiling  
 or steaming, or baking, all sorts of food  
 given to swine. The last American edi-

tion of the Domestic Encyclopedia, in-  
 forms that "Mr. Timothy Kirk, of York-  
 town, Penn. fed one pig with boiled po-  
 tatoes and Indian corn, another with the  
 same articles unboiled. The two ani-  
 mals were weighed every week, and the  
 difference between them was as 6 to 9.  
 The experiment was continued several  
 weeks, and the animals alternately fed  
 on boiled and unboiled food, with a uni-  
 formity of result, which sufficiently  
 showed the very great profit arising from  
 boiled food."

Steaming will answer as good a pur-  
 pose as boiling, and with a proper appa-  
 ratus is more easily and cheaply effect-  
 ed.

Carrots according to Arthur Young,  
 are better food for swine than potatoes,  
 and some other writers assure us that  
 parsnips are better than either for feed-  
 ing them. An English writer says,  
 "they fatten all their pork in the Island  
 of Jersey with parsnips. They are more  
 saccharine than carrots, and it is well  
 known that nothing fattens hogs faster  
 or makes finer pork than sugar cane."  
 Mr. Young also asserts that "the most  
 profitable method of converting corn of  
 any kind into food for swine, is to grind  
 it into meal, and mix this with water in  
 cisterns, in the proportions of five bush-  
 els of meal to one hundred gallons of  
 water, stirring it well several times a  
 day for 3 weeks in cold weather, or a  
 fortnight in a warmer season by which  
 time it will have fermented well and be-  
 come acid, till which it is not ready to  
 give. The mixture should always be  
 stirred immediately before feeding, and  
 two or three cisterns should be kept fer-  
 menting in succession, that no necessity  
 may occur of giving it not duly pre-  
 pared." The late Judge Peters also as-  
 serted that "our food is most grateful &  
 alimentary to swine. One gallon of sour  
 wash goes farther than two of sweet." Some  
 sentiments, however, apparently  
 in opposition to the opinions of the above  
 celebrated agriculturalists have been ad-  
 vanced by other writers, and to reconcile  
 which, it will be necessary to advert to  
 the different stages of ordinary fermenta-  
 tion and the products of each stage. The  
 first stage of fermentation produces  
 sugar, and is called the saccharine fer-  
 mentation. The second stage develops  
 alcohol, [spirit of wine] and is called  
 vinous fermentation. The third pro-  
 duces vinegar, and is called the acid fer-  
 mentation; and the fourth and last con-  
 verts the matter fermenting into a sub-  
 stance, which is not only offensive but  
 poisonous, and is called the putrid fer-  
 mentation. Thus if you soak wheat or  
 other farinaceous substance in water, of  
 a proper temperature, it will first become  
 sweet and begin to sprout or vegetate;  
 it will next afford spirit or alcohol; con-  
 tinue the process the wash turns sour, at  
 first slightly, and then more strongly  
 acid; and at last the whole becomes pu-  
 trid. It probably contains most nourish-  
 ment when sweetest, but is valuable  
 till very sour, when it is worth little or  
 nothing; and when the putrid fermenta-  
 tion has commenced it is worse than  
 nothing, as food for any animals. The  
 wash, then, should be given to the hogs  
 while it is yet sweet, or but beginning  
 to be sour.

BEES.—The attention of the public  
 has been of late often called to the cul-  
 ture of Bees. My own experience and  
 what I believe to be important improve-  
 ments in their management and in the  
 construction of their hives, have been  
 such as to enable me to make statements  
 which have gained some regard from in-  
 telligent keepers of apiaries, which may  
 deserve still more than they have receiv-  
 ed. I have practised the making of  
 hives 14 inches square by 7 deep; the  
 top perforated by three round holes an  
 inch in diameter, which are to be placed  
 over each other in order to remove the  
 top hive without disturbing or destroy-  
 ing the bees.

The present year I had swarms from  
 six hives. One came out on the 5th of  
 June: I put it into a hive over which I  
 placed another; and at the same time  
 put an empty hive upon that from which  
 the swarm had issued. On the 31st of  
 July I took off my top hive: that from  
 the before mentioned swarm contained  
 thirty one pounds of good honey, and  
 that which had been put upon the old  
 hive twenty-two pounds; making fifty-  
 three pounds of pure honey; and my  
 six hives yielded one hundred and eighty-  
 nine pounds.

I added an empty hive to each, leav-  
 ing a sufficient quantity of honey in  
 them severally for the winter, and still,  
 without impairing their winter supply.  
 When these top hives are removed this  
 fall, they will be found to contain much  
 honey.

EBENEZER WITHINGTON.  
 Dorchester, Aug. 14, 1830.

Bad news for the owner's of the coal  
 lands—"A Swede has invented a simple  
 machine, composed of 2 parallel wheels,  
 turning contrary ways, with great ve-  
 locity, which by the extreme agitation it  
 gives to the air, produces so great a heat  
 as to warm a room equal to a stove."

WANTED immediately, in pay-  
 ment for the Oxford Observer,  
 good WHEAT, RYE, CORN, OATS,  
 BEANS, BUTTER, LARD, &c. &c.

COLLECTOR'S NOTICE.

WATERFORD.

HEREBY give notice to the non-resident  
 Proprietors and owners of the following  
 described Lots and Parcels of Land, situated in  
 Waterford in the County of Oxford, and State of  
 Maine, that the same are taxed in the bills com-  
 mitted to me the subscriber to collect, State,  
 County and Town taxes for the years 1828 and  
 1829 and deficiencies of Highway taxes for the  
 years 1827 and 1828, as follows, to wit:

Proprietors.	Lot.	Range.	Tax of 1828.	Tax of 1829.	Defcy 1827.	Defcy 1828.	Total.
Joel Whittemore,	12	10	132	154	32	318	
Hall Store,			118	118	138	125	499
Unknown,	11	1	059			059	
do.	5	3	035			035	
do W. p.	12	5	087	146		233	
do.	1	6	118			118	
do.	12	7	122			122	
do.	11	11	150	150		300	
do.	9	13	118			118	
do W. p.	5	14	235			235	
do. 15 ac's,	6	2		083		083	
Willard house 1 c'r				413		413	
1-6 Hay farm,				036		036	
Unknown,	11	6		275	375	650	
do.	11	12	150	150		300	

Now, unless said taxes with all necessary in-  
 tervening charges are paid to me on or before  
 Monday the third day of January next, at one  
 of the clock in the afternoon, I shall proceed to  
 sell at public Vendue, so much of said Lots,  
 and parcels of Land as will pay said taxes and  
 charges at the tavern-house of William Brown  
 in said town.

HENRY HOUGHTON, Collector of  
 Waterford for 1828 and 1829.  
 Waterford, Sept. 6, 1830. \*3w15

At a Court of Probate holden at Liver-  
 more within and for the County of Ox-  
 ford, on the twenty-third day of Septem-  
 ber in the year of our Lord eighteen  
 hundred and thirty—

ON the petition of ZEBULON NORTON,  
 administrator of the estate of PHILIP  
 PIRTS, late of Livermore, in said County, gen-  
 tleman, deceased, representing that the per-  
 sonal estate is not sufficient to pay the just debts  
 which he owed at the time of his death by the sum  
 of two hundred and twenty-six dollars and  
 forty cents, and praying for a license to sell and  
 convey so much of the real estate of said de-  
 ceased as may be necessary for the payment of  
 said debts and incidental charges:

ORDERED—That the petitioner give notice  
 thereof to the heirs of said deceased and to all  
 persons interested in said estate, by causing a  
 copy of this order to be published in a news-  
 paper printed in said County, three weeks suc-  
 cessively, that they may appear at a Probate Court  
 to be held at Paris, in said County, on the third  
 Tuesday of October next, at ten of the clock  
 in the forenoon and shew cause if any they  
 have, why the prayer of said petition should  
 not be granted.

STEPHEN EMERY, Judge.

A true copy.  
 Attest, THOMAS CLARK, Register.

New Bargains.

C. J. STONE,

CORNER OF COURT AND MIDDLE-STREETS,  
 PORTLAND.

HAS just received from the New-York  
 Auctions a large assortment of SEASON-  
 ABLE GOODS, purchased at great sacrifices,  
 and will be sold lower than ever previously of-  
 fered—among which are—

LADIE'S Blue, Brown, Olive & Mix'd  
 Cloths from 8/3 to \$8; 20 ps Tartan,  
 Scotch and Rob Roy Plaids from 20 cts  
 to 2s; Red, White, Yellow and Green  
 FLANNELS; 50 ps fine Circassians,  
 assorted Colors 25 cts to 2/6 per yard;  
 5 cases fancy Calicoes 8 to 12 1-2 cts;  
 6 cases very rich dark fancy Prints 1s to  
 28 cts; 1 case fine Philadelphia Plaids,  
 12 1-2 cts; Rich dark English, French  
 and German Gingham; 50 doz. Cotton  
 and Silk Flag Hdks 12 1-2 to 2/3; 2200  
 yds Bobbinet and Mecklin Laces 2 cts  
 to 1s; Blk Levantine, Gros de Naples  
 and Italian Silks. Blk Nankin & Can-  
 ton Crapes \$2,75 to \$6; Blk & White  
 Lace Veils 2s to \$4; Superfine 4/4  
 Checks at 1s; 20 bales Brown & Bleach-  
 ed Shirtings and Sheetings 5 to 20 cts.  
 Super Ticking 13 to 25 cts; black and  
 other cols Bombazetts 15 cts to 1s; Sat-  
 tinetts; Cassimeres; blk & slate Worst-  
 ed Hosiery; Silk do; Gentleman's and  
 Ladie's Silk, Beaver, Horseskin & Kid  
 Gloves; Hosiery and York tan Mitts;  
 Mens Stout Buckskin Gloves; Ribbons;  
 Laces; Braids; Cords; 1 case Pins;  
 Linens; Long Lawns; White; Blk and  
 Red Merino Shawls; White, Blk and  
 cold Cambrics; Plain and figd Bock,  
 Jackonet, Cambric & Swiss Muslins—  
 with many other articles too numerous  
 to mention.  
 N. B. A liberal Credit will be given  
 to country Dealers. Nov. 3. 19

BOOTS AND SHOES!!



RUFUS F. BEAL WOULD  
 inform the inhabitants of Nor-  
 way and vicinity that he has on  
 hand and will constantly keep a  
 good assortment of Gentlemen's and Ladies'  
 SHOES. Ladie's Morocco, Kid, and Pru-  
 nella Shoes. Children's Shoes. Slippers, &c.  
 which he will sell at wholesale and retail, cheap  
 for Cash or approved credit.

He also continues to manufacture Boots  
 and Shoes of all descriptions at short notice.  
 All of the above manufacture are war-  
 ranted to be good. Boots and Shoes made to  
 measure, of the best stock.  
 Norway Village, Aug. 21, 1830, 3w10

CAUTION.

ALL persons are hereby Cautioned not to  
 purchase two joint notes of hand signed  
 by Daniel Cole and John C. Beckler, running  
 to Liberty Holden, for the sum of twenty dol-  
 lars each and interest. One note to be paid in  
 neat stock. Said notes are dated November 9,  
 1829, and payable the next April. Said notes  
 were given without any consideration, and I am  
 determined never to pay the same.  
 JOHN C. BECKLER.  
 Greenwood, Sept. 10, 1830. 3w14

PROSPECTUS

OF THE

GENIUS OF TEMPERANCE,  
 Philanthropist and People's Advocate.

THIS publication, now commenced  
 in New York, is a continuation of  
 the "Philanthropist, Investigator and  
 Genius of Temperance," hitherto pub-  
 lished in Boston, and will continue in  
 the hands of the same editors and pub-  
 lishers.

It will seek, as in years past, to be an  
 auxiliary to the TEMPERANCE REFOR-  
 MATION, recording its progress with fi-  
 delity, maintaining its principles without  
 compromise, and favoring, without par-  
 tiality, all those individual, local, or more  
 general efforts, by which the cause has  
 been or may be promoted. Belonging  
 to no sect, or party, it will carefully  
 guard against occasions of sectarian dis-  
 sention, and thus endeavor to promote  
 among the people at large, the work of  
 self-reform on republican principles.

It will oppose intemperance, in its ca-  
 uses, its concomitants, and its effects.—  
 The use, manufacture, and sale of dis-  
 tilled spirits; the demoralizing influen-  
 ces of the theatre, and of the sensualizing  
 literature; the feverish thirst for am-  
 usement, and passion for splendor and  
 show; the spirit of reckless specula-  
 tions, induced by profligate expenditure,  
 the kindred mania of lottery and other  
 gambling, the similar "schemes" of bank  
 frauds; the venality which shelters opu-  
 lant plunderers, ripening into a system  
 of monopolies; the burdens of an idle  
 and vicious pauperism; and the oppres-  
 sions of an effeminate and knavish aris-  
 tocracy; these will all be exhibited as  
 connected links of the same chain of  
 corruption and despotism.

It will therefore seek to build, on the  
 basis of moral reform, the edifice of gen-  
 eral philanthropy and the citadel of the  
 people's rights. General education at  
 public expense, in consistency with pa-  
 rental duties and rights; the abolition  
 of the imprisonment of honest debtors,  
 counterbalanced by the punishment of  
 fraud; the relinquishment of unjust mo-  
 nopolies, the final emancipation of the  
 enslaved, and the general settlement of  
 national disputes without blood-shed will  
 be advocated as means or as results of  
 moral reform, in full confidence, that  
 with the moral habits of a people, their  
 intellectual and political condition will  
 be elevated.

Confronting tyranny, not with that a-  
 theism and licentiousness from which  
 tyranny originates; but with the re-  
 straints of that moral obligation, at which  
 tyrants tremble, it will advocate liberty  
 not licentiousness, equal rights, not the  
 annihilation of rights; just laws, not  
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